VOLUME IV.

Edgefield Court House, S. C., November 28, 1839.

NO. 43.

#### TERMS.

The EDGEFIELD ADVERTISER is published every Thursday morning at Three Dollars per annum, if paid in advance-Three Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid before the expiration of Six Months from the date of Subscription-and Four Dollars if not paid within Twelve Months .-Subscribers out of the State are required to pay in advance.

No subscription received for less than one year, and no paper discontinued until all arrenrages are paid, except at the option of the Publisher.

All subscriptions will be continued unless otherwise ordered before the expiration of the year.

Any person procuring five Subscribers and becoming responsible for the same, shall receive the sixth copy gratis.

Adnertisements conspicuously inserted at 621 cents per square, (12 lines, or less.) for the first insertion, and 433 ets. for each continuance Those published monthly. or quarterly will be charged \$1 per square for each insertion. Advertisements not having the number of insertions marked on them, will be continued until ordered out, and charged accordingly.

All communications addressed to the Editor, past paid, will be promptly and strictly attended to. W. F. DURISOE. Publisher.

EXECUTOR'S SALE. Y an Order from the Ordinary of Edge-field District, I shall proceed to sell, on Thursday, the Fifth Day of December next, at the ate residence of Rebert Watts, deceased all the PERSONAL PROPERTY of the said

deceased: consisting of Ten likely Negroes, of which Seven are

Crop of Cotton, Corn. Fodder, and Oats; Stock of Horses, Cattle, and Hogs; Carpenter's and Plantation Tools;

One Wagon and two Carts; One two-horse Barouche and Sulkev; A large quantity of Petit Gulf Cotton Seed; Household and Kitchen Furniture; One Forty Saw Gin;

Together with many other articles, not men tioned.

Terms .- On a credit of twelve months for all sums of and over \$10 all sums under, cash. Purchasers to give a note, with two approved securities. ROBT. McCULLOUGH, Ex.

Also.

At the same time and place. I shall offer for sale, his PLANTATION, on Horn's Creek; containing five hundred and acres. The Plantation is in good repair and high state. of cultivation. Terms will be made known on R. McCO. the day of sale. Nov 1, 1839.

#### State of South farelina. EDGEFIELD DISTRICT. IN THE COMMON PLEAS. Commissioner in Equity. ) Order to vs. Wiley Milton and

Foreclose

Benjamin Frazier. Mortgage.
TOTICE is hereby given, that unless the Defendants shall, previous to the first Monday in December next, pay to the Plaintiff the full amount of principal, interest and cost. due by them on that day, I shall proceed to sele the mortgaged premises, containing nine builded and cinety-five (1905) acros, more or less and adjoining lands of the said Wiley Milton. Wade Glover and others, on a credit of six months, the titles to be signed, but not delivered until the money be paid, according to the terms of sale; and, if the amount of the purchase money be not paid when due. I shall re-sell, by virtue of the same levy, on account of the for-

WM. II. MOSS, S. E. D. Nov 11, 1839

mer purchaser, for cash.

#### State of South Carolina. EDGEFIELD DISTRICT. IN THE COMMON PLEAS. Wiley Wells, vs. Chesley Wells et al. Partition.

Y an Order from the Court of Common Pleas, will be sold at public outcry, on the first Monday in December next, for distribution among the heirs, at law, of the late John Walls deceased the tract of land why reon the taining five hundred (5.60) acres, more or less lying in Edgefield District, on Log Greek, bounded by lands of David Blocker, J. Boyd and others, upon a credit of twelve months purchaser to give bond and security, cost of suit to be paid in each.

WM H. MOSS, S. E. D. Nov 11. 1839

## State of South Carolina. EDGEFIELD DISTRICT.

James M. Powel and wife. Applicants, vs. Permela Fulford and in Parothers. Defendants. A tition.

Y an Order from the Ordinary, I shall proceed to sell at Udgefield Court House. on the first Monday in December next, the real estate of Martha Hancock, deceased, situate in said District, on the waters of Horse Creek. containing one hundred (100) acres, willed to the said Martha Hancock, by John Tarrance deceased, during her life, and at ner death to be divided amo: get her children, or a credit of twelve months, the purchaser to give bond and recurity and a mortgage of the premises to the Ordinary. Cost to be paid in Cash.

WM. II MOSS, S. E. D. Nov 12, 1839 c 41

# State of wouth ! a olina.

EDGEFIELD DISTRICT. Benj. Hatcher, Sen . Ap. t. vs. \ Summons in Mary Telman and others set is \ Partition. Y an Order from the Ordinary, I shall proceed to sell, at Edgebild Court House, on the first Monday in December next the real Estate of Livy Hasher, deceases, situated in said District, bounding lands of Christian Hatcher, and on aning three six (35) acres, more or less, to a credit of 18 The purchaser wil he required the months. The purchaser Wilhe required to pee bond and security, and a nortgage of the pee bond the Ordinary. Cost to be paid in (ash see to W. U. MUSS, S. E.

Nov. 12, 1839

G L. & E. Penn & Oo.

New Fall & Winter Goods.

OF DIRECT IMPORTATION.

ESPECTULLY a form toeir customers, and the public generally, that they are receiving a large and handson e assortment of GOUDS, suited to the season, consisting in NEGLO CLOTHS, BLANKETS, FLAN-NELS AND KENTUCKY JEANS.

1500 vards Heavy Linseys, and Kerseys of su, error quanty, Red, mixed and plaid Linseys, for house ser-

Blue, black and mixed Satinetts, of various qualities, 1000 vds Kentucky Jeans, of every descrip-

tion and quality, 1000 yds and Flannel, of various qualities, White Flanneis, coarse and fine, some very superior. BLANKETS.

London Duffle 8-4, 9-4, and 10-4, for negroes, Superior wase and Whitney Blankets, BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND

VESTINGS.
Blue, black, olive, green, adelaide, steel mix'd, and cadet mixed Croths, of various Fashionab e Cassimeres, and Vestings, of

various styles, MERINOS, MOUSELAINE DE LANES.

AND SILKS.
6-4 and 3-4 English, Germans, and French Merinos, of different colors. Mouselaine de Lanes, and Chaly, for Ladies dresses, of the latest Importation and

newest style, Colored & bl'k figur'd Gros de Naples Silk Do plain do do Black Lutestring and Gros de Swisse Black Sinchew Silk, for aprons, White, pink, blue and green Flounces, BROWN AND BLEACHED SHIRTINGS, AND SHEETINGS.

5000 yds 3-4, 4 4 and 5-4 brown Shirting and Sheeting, 3-4, 4-4, 5-4 bleached Shirting, Sheeting and

Long Cloth, 600 yds brown Drilling, Vanciuse Cotton Oznaburgs. CALLICOLS, GINGHAMS, &c.

New style English and French Prints, 3000 ds English and American Prints, of every description,

Cotton Cambries, checked Cambric, Checked Muslins, Cambric Muslins, Mali Muslins, Book Muslins, Jackonet do. Swiss Muslins, plain and figured Bobinets, Cambrie Dimity, Forniture Dimity, Corded Skirts, and white Goods of every

description, Lie en and Damask Table Cloths, Long Lawns, Linen Cambries Linen Cambrie Had'kfs. Imitation do. Block Lace Veils, Chaly and Silk Shawls Thibet Shawls, Merino Shwals, various qualities and colors, and all styles Cotton and Worst d Shawls, HOSIERY.

French, Buck and Kid Gloves, of every description, Wooren, Berlin and Thibet Gloves, for La

dies, Gentlemen and Children, Worsted Lambswool and Merino Hose, Silk Cashmere and Vigonor do Black, Fancy, Slate«and mix'd Cotton do Misses and Boys Cotton and Worsted Hose of every description, Gentlemen's Merino, Lambswool and Ribb'd

Cotton Shorts and Drawers, Infants Greeian Boots, Linen Cambric and Pongee Silk Hadkfs. for

Gentlemen. India Rubber and Nett Suspenders, Servants' Hadkfs., of every description, Very superior and heavy Bed Ticking.

BONNETS &c.

Newest style English and American Straw Bonnets, Λ handsome assortment Ladies and Girls

Hood donnets.

Bor net Rabbons, of latest style, Cap Ribbons. Tapes, Braids, Apron Checks, stripes & plaids Muslin Collars and Capes, Muslin Inserting and Trimmings, &c.

A splendid assortment French and English worked Mus in Collais and Capes. Best work'd Muslin Insertings & Triannings, Thread Laces, Edgings and Instring, Robinet do do ALSO, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, HATS, CAPS, SHOFS, BOOKS AND STATIONARY.

and many other articles too tedions to mention all of which have been selected with great care. and on the best terms A e invite our friends to call and examine our Stock, and we pledge ourselves to give them good bargains. We are thankful for past

favors, and hope to merit a continuation of the Nov 12, 1839

## Notice.

A LI, persons indebted to the late without M. Butler, are requested to make imme LL persons indebted to the late William diate payment; and those having demands againsi the estate, will rei der their accounts, duv attested, to the subscriber, within the time pre scribed by law.

N. L. GRIFFIN, Executor. Nov. 1, 1939.

## FINAL NOTICE.

LL persons having any demands against state of Richard Berry, deceased, are requested to present them, duly attested, by the first day of December; or they will hearafter be debarred from all claims against said Estate. SHURL! Y COOK.

Oct. 28, 1839. (39 c) Administrator.

## STRAYED

ROM the subscriber, in April last, one two year old dark sorre! MARE COLT; und a one year old red sorrel MARE COLT. white face, one white fore foot, and one whit

Any information of said Colts, given to me it Winterseat Post Office. Edgefield District, S. C. will be the kfully received.
Oct. 28th, 1839 (39 c) JOHN RUSH

Plaister of Paris, RY and Calcined, suitable for both Manaring and Plastering.
Also, a genuine article of Old Port Winc. Just received and for sale by

II. R. COOK, & Co. Hamburg, Oct. 18, 1839

#### Edgefield Village Female Academy.

THE exercises of this Institution will be re Jam ary, 1840. Two female teachers, one of whom is from one of the mos distin; tushed Female Seminaries in the the U. States, will aid the Rector in the course of instruction, which is arranged with a view to the improvement of the pupils in the solid branches of education. The Musical Department is filled by Mr. Bacon, whose well known fide ity in the di ties of his profession renders any further notice of his skill in necessary. The advantages for imparting instruction in the physical sciences. will be greatly enlarged by the use of a philo-sophical apparatus, which is expected before lectures by Gentlemen of the Edgefield Philoophical Society. The healthfulness of the inhabitants of this place for the last nine years, has established it claim to a salubrity of climate not inferior o any town in the State.

It is important for the improvement of the should commence with the year. The classes will be more easily and equitably formed by such an arrangement, and their members, all setting out together, will proceed with more steady and even pace. The Rector can acommodate thirty boarders, and in other houses pupils can be a commodated to any reasonable

TERMS AS FOLLOWS: PER QUARTER. For board, including food, bedding, washing, and lights, For tuition in spelling, reading, writing, and Arithmetick, For the above with Geography, English Grammar and Paising, For the above with Philosophy, Natu

ral. Mental and Moral, Logick. Chymistry, Criticism. History, Butler's Analogy. Algebra, Geometry, &c &c. Latin, Greek, French, Italian, each, Drawing and Painting, Ornamental Needle work,

10 00

8 00

Musick. Fire-wood, in the Winter quarters, Payments, quarterly in advance.

WILLIAM B. JOHNSON, Rector Edgefield C. H. Nov 6, 1859 11 40 The Charleston Conrier, South Carolinian. Georgia Constitutionalist, Savannah Georgian, and Recorder & Watchman, of R. leigh, N. C. are each requested to give the above five weekly insertions, and forward their accounts to this office for payment.

New Fall and Winter Goods. ICHOLSON & PRESLEY beg leave to inform their friends and customers, that they are now receiving and occaing their usual supp y of FALL AND WINTER GOODS. consisting of a most every variety of Staple and Fancy Goods, selected with great care to suit this market. Among them will be found a splendid assertment of

Fancy dark English Prints, Mourning and half Mourning do do Monselaine de Lanes, Superior black, Italian Lutestring Silk. Black and colored Figured Gro de nap do Superior Satin striped Chaly. Black, colored, and figured English and French Merinos,

Silk Gloves, Hosiery, &c. Faucy Filk and Satin Shawls, Merino and Chaly do Satinetts, Flannels, 6-4 & 3-4 Circassians, Fine bl'k, blue and invisible Broad Glochs. Do Cadet Mixed, do do Vestings & Cassimeres for Gent's, wear, Fur Caps, Hats and Bonnets, A good stock of ladies', men's, and chil-

dren's Shoes, 1 case Gentleman's fine Boots, Negro Shoes and Negro Blankets, 10-4 11-4 and 12-4 Whitney Blankets

Saddles, Bridles, &c. With many other articles too tedious to ennmerate, all of which will be sold on the mosreasonable terms for Cash, and to good enstourers on the usual time. They invite the atten-tion of the Ladies, and their friends generally to examine their Stock. We will try to make it to their interest to make their purchases from We are thankful for the liberal patronage heretof re received, and hope to merit a contumance of the same.

NICHOLSON & PRESLIY. Edgefield C. H. Nov. 5, 18:9 tf 40

## NEW GOODS.

HE Subscribers have just received from New York, a general assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS. consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Stocks, Cravats, Codars, Bosoms, Gloves, and

Hats, Umbrellas, Ready made Clothing, and Military Trimmings, of all kinds, with many other articles in their live, to which they invite their customers, and the public generally, to call and examine for themselves, HARRINGTON & BRYAN

Edgefield C. House, Oct 15, 1839 u'37

#### New Fall & Winter Goods. HE Subscriber is now receiving from N. York, a general assessment York, a general assortment of rancy and Staple

#### DRY GOODS, carefully selected for this market, and which

will be disposed of on reasonable terms. He respectfully invites his old customers, and the public generally, to call and examine his Stock and Prices. C. A DOWD. Edgefield, Sept. 14.

Genuine Morus Multicaul's. GENTLEMEN wishing to sup-ply themselves with this valuable Plant, which has excited so much interest throughout the United States, and through the agency of which, it has been found that the culture of SILK can be made a very profitable business. can do so, on very advantageous terms, by application to the Subscriber, who is Agent for the disposal of a limited number of Trees and Cuttings, of a zery superior character, raised in Barnwell District, S. C., and which will be delivered here in December next, with proper directions for planting. C J. GLOVFR, Agent for the Proprietors. Edgefield C. House, Sept. 14, 1839 uf 33

### Miscellaneous.

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### WHAT IS USEFUL EDUCATION.

BY EDWARD EVELETT. We put the question in reterence to the great body of the American youth, who are to earn their bread by the sweat of their lature destinies of our country. Two for themselves honorably under ordinary contingencies-and to quality them to become useful to society. The time, as uni versal experience abundantly admonish, he next year, and the delivery of a course of that however the children of wealth may indulge in indolence and dissipationwhile their means last, the great mass of American youth must and ought to depend upon their labor for their fortunes and their usefulness. Fortune is at best prepupils, and the good order of the school, that carious—patrimonial dependence is uncer-the children to be sent to this Institution tain, and reliance upon the friendship or charity of the world, or upon office, is frail and debasing. Self dependence is the only sure stay. We are ever willing to help those who help themselves. Productive labor is the legitimate source of all wealth, individual or national-and labor is profitable to the individual and to the nation, in proportion to the measure of intelligence and scientific knowledge which guides and directs its operations. Hence it is of primary importance that our youth should be effectually taught to labor, and that their minds should be early imbued with that kind of knowledge which will instruct them in the principle of their business, render it honorable, and make mem independent in their minds and in

We have, to be sure, Colleges and Abademies, more than can be well supported or that can be made economical and useful. But these are in a measure consecrated to the learned professionsto the privileged, inasmuch as they are exclusive recipients of public bounty in the higher branches of learning Productive labor receives little or no advantage from their teaching. Few of the youth who enter their halls, ever seek for a livelihood in the laboring ranks. They learn to look apon labor as servile and demeaning, and to seek their living in what they consider the higher classes of society. They do not go to these schools to learn to work. or to live by work-in the common meaning of these terms-but to learn to live without work or above work. They are virtually withdrawn from the preducing The young aspirants flock to the classes. learned professions and genteel employ ments, as the avenues to honor and office, and notwithstanding labor is taxed heavily, in one way or another, to supply their real or imaginary wants, yet the general professions have become overstocked and he threshold of power so througed with applicants, that hundreds and thousands re thrown back, as parasies upon society. exhibiting the melancholy spectacle of men born to be useful, but unable or unwilling, from the bias of wrong education. to become so. Let the standard of education be raised.

## From the Roston Courier

THE HINDOO SACRIFICE .-- Among the events recorded in recent intelligence from India, is that of the death of a native Prince, and the sacrifice, upon his funeral pile, of his wives and concubines, agreeable to the ancient custom of that region of the Globe. The sacrifice of the slaves is considered as an acr of attrocious cruelty enacted, as the Bombay Times declares apparently for no other purpose than that adding dignity to the funeral pageant. The same paper expresses a hope that the British Covernment, in its communication with Kurruk Siegh, or Dhian Singir who seems to have been the real director. of the obsequies, will not fail to convey a strong intimation of its sense upon this most harbarous proceeding. The sugges tions which follow (taken from the Bomeav Times of July 27.) contain the very reasons, which will, probably deter the British goverement from interfering in the

Which of us, when reading in Southey's wild poem, the Curse of Achama, the dis cription of Arvalan's funeral, the burying of his two queens, and of the whole train of female slaves, could have imagined that he would live to behold the iner-dible detion realized to the death, at the obsequie of a Prince in close alliance with Great Britain. Yet so true it is, that the poetic description of Arvalan's imaginary funeral becomes, with a very trifling adaptation, the most exact historical record, of the real obsequies of the late Monarch of La

Even as regards the four Pince Gudden, Baam-Arlee, Rejkover, and Hin deer, ther are circumstances which seems to render their sacrifice inexcusable. In the case under consideration, it appears that with the Princesses, (not with the slaves, be it remarked, they were not worthy the eereny, (the form of dissuasion was gone thro But how happens it that the same multi tude which socceeded in restraining Dhian Singh, in his pretended attempt at self combustation, could not move hand or foot clear. Dhian Singh was wanted; he had a living part to play, both for himself and the Count of Labore; and those who look ed forward to reap benefits from his pow er, were too wise too allow him to car his pretended wish imo execution; they would have received little thanks from him living, little reward from him dead. had they taken him a his word. But the Queens were not nanted; their jewels, at \$3 62 per barreh

their jaghires, their pensions-all these were wanted, and they themselves were

The perpetration of this tragedy shows in the first place, how long our moral influence is even where our political influence is most powerful. It shows in the second, how totile is the hope that India would ever regenerate herself under brows, and, under Providence, to wield the in tive rulers. Here his the Sikh nation, in full independence, power and wealth, principles should be aimed at-to provide with all the elements of progress in its possession--professing, too, a new and free creed, untrannuelled with cast or any any other venerable ferters derived from antiquity: yet the present tendency of the national mind is retrograde towards the ides and the custom of past ages:

> Effects of Opium .- The following passage is extracted from a pamphlet entitled "Remarks on the Opinm Trade with China," published at Calcutta, with a preface by Archdeacon Dealtry, not long before, and reprinted in that periodical which informs us that it was written (as they are assured on good authority) in China by a British merchant who must therefore be considered as an eye witness of the deplorable effects of opium smoking which he describes. The comparison between the effects of ardent spirits and those of opium is peculiarly important.

"The intoxicating property, or rather properties of opium, differ in their nature from the intoxicating property of alcohol In \$15,563 some respects the effects of the intoxication are also different. They both agree, however, in this, that they both stimulate the vervous system to an unnatural degree, and are only fit for use when such a state of bodily illness already exists as to make a stimulus of this nature subservient to the restoration of other vital functions kers. disordered. They both agree in this, that the pleasurable sense of excitement auch! ing their indulgence is followed by a retaxation of the system, and an undue de pression of both the bodily and mental powers when the excitement is over .-They both agree in this, as a consequence, that the oftener they are indulged in for the sake of this pleasurable sense of excitement, the greater must be the quantity used in order to keep up that same degree of excitement; so that, if once the appenin is formed, constantly increasing indulgence is necessary and almost, inevitable, and not only so, but is yielded to, unconsciouof this increase. The craving of the appetite is insensibly the man's standard for estimating what he can (as he supposes) safely indulge in. They both agree is this, that they disorder the digestive organs, predispose to most other diseases, and naterially shorten the term of life. They both agree in this, that they stupify and bernings the intellectual powers, and that habitually; for the seasons of depression are quite as far below healthy mental vigor, as those of alternate excitement are be yond. And over the final stages of men al suffering to which they both lead, one s fain to draw the veil; fiction can paint nothing of horror half'so horrible. both agree in this, that they unterly corme the reins of reason; deprave and brutalize the heart. -hot up all the avenues to conscience, and make their victim the easy prey to every temptation that presents

There is but one point of difference be ween the intoxication of ardent spirits and that of opium deserving of particular attention here; and that is, the tenfold force with which every argument against the former applies to the latter. There is no davery on earth to name with the bondage into which opium easts its victim .-There is scarcely one known instance of escape from its toils, when once they have fairly enveloped a man. We need not appeal to the highly wrought narratives of personal experience on the subject, which have of late years come before the public; they rather invite distrust than otherwise. by the exaggeration of their poetical style. But the fact is far too notorious to be questioned for one moment, that there is in opium, once indulged in, a fatal fascination, which needs almost superhuman powers of selfdenial, and also capacity for

the endurance of pain to evercome. "The operation of opiom is, on this necount, more deadly, by many degrees than its less tyeanous rival. In other respects, above mentioned, there is generally a more rapid, and permanent, influence exerted by opium than by ardent spirits-an influence so directly inimical to all human happiness whatever, that, if the fact were not before our eyes, we might well doubt the cunning of the archfiend hi uself, to reommend to one son of Adam the use of such an instrument of self destruction."

An old toper, who had long been accustomed to sucking the stopple, being on one occasion pretty much as usual, I thank ve, his wife procured a coffin and got some men to put him in the grave yard.

This being done they watched to see what he would do when he came to him seif. By and by having slept off the fumes of the liquor, he awoke and the top of the coffin being unfastened, he threw it off and sitting up began to stare around him in to prevent the Rances? The reason is too every direction. At last being fully satisfied that no body was there, the men he ing hid behind the tomb stone, "well" muttered he in drowsy tones, "I guess I'm the first one that's riz, or else I'm plaguely belated,"-Phil. Desputch

> Old Prices -The Dayton (Ohio) Jouruni states that a miller of that place has: contracted o deliver 1000 barnels of Bour

From Official Sources.

Exchange.-The American dollar conain- 3714 grains of pure silver or 416 Grains of standard silvers The Spanish dollars are not all of the

same weight. Those in circulation in 1829 were said by the director of the mint to be worth on an average, 100 cents 3 mills.

The Mexican dollars are said to be epal to the Spanish.

The "Carolus" dollars are the Spanish dollars coined prior to the year 1809, in the reigns of Charles III and IV. They are said to be not superior in weight and fineness to the Mexican.

The American Eagle of the old coinage, previous to the 21st of July, 1834; coutained 2474 grains of pure gold.

The American Eagle of the new coinage contains 232 grains of pure gold.

The British sovereign, when coined contains 113 grains and 18-1214 parts of a grain of pure gold, worth according to our present nitut valuation, \$4 67 7-120. The Spanish doubloon should, accord-

ing to the regulation which have nominally prevailed since 1772, contains 376 grains of pure gold, which would, at fur miat aluation, be worth 16 dollars 20 cents.-But according to assays made at the London and Philadelphia mints, previous to the year 1829. Spanish doubloons contained only from 360 to 362 4-10 grains of pure gold. This would make their average value, at our mint valuation, about

The Patriot doubloons are said to be equal in weight and fineness to the Spanish. The difference in the price of Spanish and Patriot doubloons, and of the different species of dollars at New-York and Philadelphia, is chiefly owing to the differonce of demand for them in foreign mar-

In the price currents, \$1144-9 are assumed as the par of Exchange on Eng-land. This Practice began when the Spanish pillar dollars were in circulation, and when the market value of gold, compared with silver, was less than it is at present. The true par varied as the market value of gold varied, when compared with silver, it was estimated by Mr. Gallatin, writing in 1829, at 7 per cent above the nominal par; by others at 8 per cent.

Since the passage of the act of 1834, for reforming the American gold coinage, the true par exchange with England, estimating gold against gold, is about 9 7-10 aheve the nominal par.

The quotations of exchange on France are so many france and centimes payable in France for a dollar paid here. According to the regulation of the French mint the silver franc should contain 69.473 troy grains of pure silver, equivalent to 18708-1000 cents in silver currency of the United States. The quantity of pure silver in an American dollar is equal to that in 5 francs 34 534 1000 sentimes. But as foreign coins we not al gal tender in France, and as a seignorage of about 14 per cent is charged on silver coinage at the French mint. American dollars, when sold as bullion in France, are said to bring, on an average, not more than 5 francs 26 25-1000 centimes. This is, by some writers, assumed as the par of exchange on France. Other writers assume 5 francs 34 centimes as about par. The quotations of exchange on Holland, are so many cents a guilder: on Hamburg, so many cents a mark baneo; and on Bremen so many cents a rix

dollar. The exact value of the guilder of Holland is 29 97 100 cents of United States silver currency; but 40 cents are usually assumed as the par of Exchange.

ney of account count to 34 144 1000 cents United States currency. The rix dollar of Bremen is a money of

The mark hanco of Hamburg is a mo-

account, equal to 80 cents and a very small fraction United States currency. The quotations of foreign exchanges are

for bills payable sixty days after sight. The quotations of domestic exchange are for bills payable at sight .- Price Current.

Number of Oaks necessary to Build one Ship -When we consider the number of trees that are required to build a single ship, and the length of time necessary to bring them too maturity, it becomes the day of every landed proprietor to plant for the sake of posterity. "An oak in a good soil and situation," says South, a practical planter, "will, in 75 years from the acorn, contain a ton of timber, or & load and a half of square timber." By a report of the commissioners of land revenne, respecting timber, printed by order of the House of Commons, it appears that a 74 gun ship contains about 2,000 tons, which, at the rate of a load and a half a ton, would give 3,000 loads of timber; and would consequently require 2,000 trees of 75 years growth. It has also been calculated that, as not more than forty oaks, containing a load and a half of timber in each, can stand upon an acre, 50 acres are required to produce the oaks necessary for a 74 gun ship .- London paper.

A sign of the distressing state of the times in Hinds county, Miss., is presented in the coments of a recent number of the-Raymond Times, a paper published there-Twenty and a half of its columns are filled with Sheriff's, Collector's and Marshall's sales; and more than three columns are occupied with Insolvent Notices, Candle dates for election, etc.

The Legislature of Tenuessee, after & .... vast deal of argument, have adopted reso-bad. lutions of instruction in lavor of the Inde ... pendent Treasury